

THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, ss.
George H. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month ending October 6, 1888, was as follows:
Sundays, Oct. 1, 1888, 18,320 copies;
Monday, Oct. 2, 18,320 copies;
Tuesday, Oct. 3, 18,320 copies;
Wednesday, Oct. 4, 18,320 copies;
Thursday, Oct. 5, 18,320 copies;
Friday, Oct. 6, 18,320 copies;
Saturday, Oct. 7, 18,320 copies.

Average, 18,320.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

County of Douglas, ss.
George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, and that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of October, 1888, is as follows:
Sundays, 18,320 copies; for November, 18,320 copies; for December, 18,320 copies; for January, 18,320 copies; for February, 18,320 copies; for March, 18,320 copies; for April, 18,320 copies; for May, 18,320 copies; for June, 18,320 copies; for July, 18,320 copies; for August, 18,320 copies; for September, 18,320 copies; for October, 18,320 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

JUDGE THURMAN can make better telephone arguments than he can campaign speeches.

MR. BLAINE in his trip through Indiana is carrying everything before him. It is his march to the sea.

NEBRASKA'S representatives in the house are letting congress take care of itself just now. There are some fences at home that need fixing.

The senior member of an embarrassed wheat-broking firm in New York City committed suicide. That is one of the penalties of being on the wrong side of the recent wheat corner.

IT CAN hardly be called an opportune time for sitting Bull and the other Sioux chiefs to visit Washington. The Tammany braves are all that the great father can attend to for the next three weeks.

The next naval launch will be the gunboat Petrel. Only a few days ago the Baltimore, the largest and best equipped American war ship yet constructed, was floated. At this rate the new American navy will soon be put into commission and do honor to our party.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has already purchased sufficient bonds to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for the present fiscal year. Whatever purchases he now makes will be voluntary. This would indicate that the treasury is amply prepared to extend adequate relief in case of a money stringency.

IT APPEARS that the recent collision on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, by which a Cincinnati and St. Louis express was wrecked and several lives lost, was caused by the blunders of men who had been on duty for forty hours without sleep. It is high time that this abuse be corrected in the interest of the traveling public and the overworked men subjected to this strain.

The nomination of Abram Hewitt for mayor of New York City by the county democracy is the fire brand which has set the whole state ablaze. The strained relations between Hill and Cleveland have been smoldering for a long time, and only needed the Hewitt incident to fan the embers into a disastrous conflagration. Mr. Cleveland will crawl out of the ashes a singed and unhappy man.

IT IS positively asserted that Leland Stanford will retire from the presidency of the Southern Pacific at an early day and will be succeeded by a son of the late Charles Crocker. If the young man succeeds as well as his father did in manipulating the Central Pacific, the producers of California are in a fair way of being benefitted for all that the traffic will bear.

WASHINGTON dispatches mention the arrival of sixty Sioux chiefs. It was generally believed when objection was made to the sale of their lands in Dakota that the real reason was that the big chiefs thought themselves entitled to the delights of a big time in the national capital at the national expense. After they have seen the Big Father, whose eye will probably excite their admiration, and have visited the sights and eaten the white man's substitute for boiled dog and parched corn, it is supposed that there will be no further obstacle to the signing of the treaty. In this case Dakota will be warmly congratulated for her neighbors at the throwing open for actual settlement an immense area, much of which is fine wheat land.

THE republican demonstration in Omaha last night was one of the largest political displays ever made in this city, and showed conclusively that the party has lost no ground in Omaha. The brilliant host of torch-bearers, it is well to note, was composed, with very few exceptions, of voters, and not a few of these were young men who will cast their first ballot in a national election on the 6th of November. There was no fact in connection with the demonstration more gratifying than this. The great crowds that witnessed the procession were evidence of the popular sympathy with the republican cause, strongly manifested in the enthusiasm that everywhere prevailed. It was an event so successful in all respects that it must exert a very favorable effect.

Nebraska Republicans.

The reports from all quarters of Nebraska show that the republicans are thoroughly alive to the duty that is before them, and that they are working harmoniously and zealously to maintain the high rank of Nebraska in the list of republican states. There is no sufficient reason why this state should not be found in November as securely in the republican line as it has always been. Its prosperous farmers, for whom there was never a future of brighter promise than is now before them, manifestly have nothing to gain by giving their votes to the party whose representatives, after months of labor, were unable to produce a revenue measure that would be equitable in its operation and just to all sections and interests. These intelligent citizens, while fully believing in the necessity of a wise reform of the tariff, cannot be drawn into the delusion that such result would be accomplished by the house tariff bill, which discriminates generally against the agricultural products of the west and northwest, while protecting the sugar and rice growers of the south. They have not failed to find in the democratic revenue policy, framed by southern men, a palpable purpose to guard every southern interest and industry, not excepting the moonshine whisky distillers of that section. They are in favor of a reasonable protection to all American industries and to American labor, and they understand that under the Mills bill many industries would have protection, while others would be unduly protected.

Against this sectional and unbusiness-like effort of southern democratic representatives to reform the tariff and reduce revenues is the assurance contained in the senate tariff bill, and in the pledge of the republican candidate for the presidency, that the tariff will be revised on a national basis if the republican party is given the power to do so. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of these assurances. They will be kept, there is the opportunity to keep them. The voters of Nebraska should ask themselves, whether it be wiser and safer to intrust this most important duty to the party whose policy it has always been to consider the welfare of American industries and labor, or to commit it to the political organization which in all its history has never manifested any concern for either. Tariff reform is not in doubt. It is certain to come. But it is to be brought about with justice to all interests and to all sections, and this the democratic plan of reform will not accomplish. It is far more objectionable than the existing tariff in the extent and gravity of its inequalities.

The republican candidate for the presidency is in need of no defense or apology. In whatever station he has been placed he has shown himself capable, upright and trustworthy. No candidate has ever subjected to a severer ordeal than he has passed through, and he has acquitted himself to the admiration of all candid men as a man of superior intelligence and judgment. He is worthy of the confidence of the people, and the voters of Nebraska should attest their confidence by giving him an old-time majority.

Civil Service Abuses.
The report of the majority of the senate special committee to examine into the condition of the civil service adds some facts to what had been previously known regarding abuses in the service, and strengthens by unquestionable testimony what was already of public knowledge. The committee found that there has been a very large number of changes for purely partisan reasons, and without the slightest pretense that the interests of the public service required the changes. This was especially the case in the larger eastern cities. The flagrant politicization of federal officials in political caucuses and conventions was found to have been widely extended, and in no case has an official thus offending been disciplined, though evidence was found where such interference was rewarded. The report says that assessments for political purposes have continued without interruption, and it is certainly a fact that they are being very generally made at present. A good deal of attention is given to the civil service abuses in Indiana, where they have been rather more prominent, but there is no more serious, than elsewhere.

The report is timely, and although it will doubtless have no effect with democrats, except possibly to increase their admiration for the administration, it ought to produce some serious reflection on the part of the independents who have had such implicit faith in the sincerity of the president's reform promises. They can not without any show of reason hold him free from responsibility, for they will not question that he has been fully informed of the abuses and has made not a single effort to correct them or to punish any one for their commission. A few examples would have operated as a check, particularly in the cases of officials meddling offensively in politics, but the failure of the president to do anything in such cases has naturally encouraged these violations of law. It is an unanswerable arraignment of the course of the administration regarding the civil service.

THE democrats are deriving some comfort from the progress of registration in New York and Brooklyn, and on the surface they appear to have reason for doing so. The democratic districts show larger gains than do the republican districts. But the exceptional nature of the democratic situation in New York and Brooklyn must be taken into account in considering the value of these figures. In those cities this year there will be democrats and democrats—those of the Cleveland stripe and those of the Hill stripe, Hewitt democrats and Grant democrats—and there will be an unprecedented amount of trading between them, as the result of which the whole democratic establishment may fall to the ground. Every day the complications increase and the difficulties in the way of harmonizing the warring factions be-

come greater. At this time it seems hardly possible that they can be brought together, since Mayor Hewitt has absolutely refused to withdraw. As matters now look, the democrats must make very much greater gains in New York and Brooklyn than they are estimating on the basis of the registration figures to save themselves from disastrous defeat.

THE stories of enormous arrivals of wheat at Chicago must be taken with grains of allowance. The facts are against belief. The price of cash wheat in Chicago where these immense supplies are said to have been delivered is \$1.14, five cents higher than in St. Louis, 44 cents higher than in Milwaukee, 13 1/2 cents higher than in Kansas City and so on. Chicago feels the wheat pulse of the entire country and the advance in price in other sections comes grudgingly, because the merchants there have not the full knowledge of the true state of things with regard to wheat, possessed by the Chicago dealers. The movement in flour in England, and the advance in bread in America and the attitude of the French government towards the bakers of Paris all tend to show that the rise rests upon a solid foundation, and that it will not be checked definitely until cash wheat is \$1.25 a bushel for delivery. In the meantime millers who are in desperate straits for wheat in spite of the enormous arrivals (alleged) naturally resort to bear tactics to scare the farmers into coming forward. That game will not succeed.

IT IS said that a wealthy syndicate is being formed at Kansas City with the object of inaugurating direct commercial intercourse with Mexico, and the movement is reported to have received encouragement from a representative of the Mexican government. Kansas City is perhaps as eligible a point as any from which to direct such a project, but its success will depend upon other conditions than location and capital. This country will have closer and enlarged commercial relations with Mexico only when the tariff systems of the two countries are materially modified, and this is a matter of the indefinite future. Meantime, England, France and Germany may be expected to continue to enjoy nearly the entire Mexican trade, which is neither small nor unprofitable. However, the scheme of the Kansas City capitalists is not to be discouraged, since it may, if carried out, have the effect of hastening the removal of the tariff obstacles to a more extensive commerce between the two countries.

THEIR is probably more cry than wool in the attempt to create public sentiment against the Union Pacific bridge on the ground that its new piers in the Missouri are an obstruction to navigation. When navigation at this point is confined to one or two wheezy crafts a year it does not seem likely that piers two hundred and fifty feet apart in a river whose currents constantly change would interfere with navigation to any considerable extent.

Other Lands Than Ours.
The state of things in Paris looks more ominous, and at any moment news may come of bread riots which may start a revolution whose end no man can foresee. France is a protectionist country, and imposes a heavy duty upon wheat from which the government derives considerable revenue, and as the harvests of wheat in every part of the country are short, to the amount of forty or fifty million bushels, the price of flour has gone up very seriously. In Paris and all the large cities the bakers are compelled to furnish loaves of a certain weight at the rate fixed by the government, and this is known as the regime of the baker. The bakers have remonstrated with the administration and have asked for an increase in the rate for this bread on account of the rise in flour, but the government has refused to listen to them. Some bakers have resorted to adulteration, and others have made an exceedingly limited amount of government bread. So great has been the suffering in consequence that it has been found possible to make a profit in the importation of bread from Belgium, which country imposes no duty on imported wheat. There are many stores in Paris where Belgian bread is sold in large quantities and the anomaly exists of a government taxing heavily a raw material and admitting duty free a manufactured article made from that same product. The government winks at it, because a hoarse murmur is going up among the workmen of the faubourg St. Antoine and every Parisian knows well enough what that pretends.

THE Mexican government is considering a proposition made by a syndicate of Mexicans and Americans to establish a gaming resort in the style of Monte-Carlo in the diminutive possessions of the Prince of Monaco. The syndicate wishes to locate it in the City of Mexico, but the president, Porfirio Diaz, is opposed to this. He has stated that he sees no objection to the scheme so long as the gaming halls are in some place where the population is limited, and where there is little commerce. He has suggested different localities in the northern provinces of Mexico, but this does not meet the views of the syndicate, and it is probable that the matter will be allowed to drop.

Lord Ronald Gower, the sculptor of the statue of Shakespeare which was unveiled recently at Stratford-on-Avon, is brother to the Duke of Sutherland, the head of the house of Levison-Gower. The family has an undoubted strain of Jewish blood, which probably accounts for the artistic feeling which has now distinguished them for five generations. The country seat of the Duke of Sutherland is a perfect museum, for almost everything in it is of the work of the Levison-Gowers to wait until they could catch a genius in wood-carving, or ceramics, or in mosaic, or stone-carving, and engage his services for the purpose of having the decoration of their palace. They have not been collectors in the ordinary sense of the word, but the beautiful objects which in other great houses are gathered into one room and labelled, have been put to use, and form a real part of the furniture and decorations.

Bismarck is more to be feared than the prime facie in European politics, and the French papers in the interest of Boulanger are attributing to him a new scheme for the aggrandizement of the German empire, which would be fatal to French interests, and would reduce that country to a second rate power. The old king of Holland is nearing the end of his reign, and the police contemplate the annexation of his kingdom after his death. Boudois Holland is thought to be intent on consolidating and rounding off Germany by the seizure of Luxembourg, and either all or part of Belgium, according as France is

willing to co-operate or not. If willing, she would be rewarded with the southern half of Belgium, if unwilling she would get nothing save a casus belli if disposed to ask for revenge for Sedan. Austria is to be rewarded for complicity by a huge slice on the eastern shores of the Adriatic from the Turkish dominions, including some possessions in the Aegean sea, Russia is to have Constantinople, the eastern half of the Balkan land, and her own way in Asia Minor. Greece is to be told to be quiet or she will be promptly spanked. Russia, too, the little principality of Montenegro, is to have some trifling extension of territory in Albania. England is to be ignored, flouted and isolated. This hatred of England by the chief protestant country of Europe that survived its early traditions entirely, which English subsidies and alliances is peculiar hatred. It is not of race, because the English and the Germans are of the same race. It is not of religion, because the English and the Germans are both Lutherans. It is not because England has done any injury to Germany. It is because the English are in the way of German development, and therefore the German government has made up its mind to hate England as a state monster. It was for this reason that Rome hated Caesars.

Isfah Khan, that had little man, has been defeated at Tashkurgan. So the English reports say, but as preceding reports have repeatedly related circumstantially his death in bloody battle with the troops of the Emir of Afghanistan, it is probable that the defeat is only a temporary one. The Tartar tribes to the northwest of Afghanistan have been in the habit of attacking and plundering the Afghan frontier, and since the conquest of the Khanate of Merv by the Russians it is probable that they have received some little encouragement to enlarge the scope of their attacks. The real Russian movement against India will be by way of Tibet, not Afghanistan.

Anything more ridiculous than the use of bloodhounds to trace the Whitechapel fiend cannot be imagined. A bloodhound can be put upon the scent of an individual, but blood breaks the scent, and it is notorious that fugitives pursued by these animals in the old sylvan times, used to gash their hands and feet to produce a sufficient fusion of blood, and when the hounds came to the stains they refused to go any further. Sir Charles Warren, in the use of the bloodhound, has nothing to commence with save the bloody corpse, and it is difficult to see how that could serve him to discover the murderer after hundreds of persons have crossed and recrossed in the neighborhood. He might just as well seek the scent of a seventh son, or a lad born with a double veil, or a trance medium or a clairvoyant.

STATE AND TERRITORY.
Nebraska Jottings.
The brick battle at Hartington is being rapidly pushed to completion. John Crockett, sheriff of Wheeler county, has resigned and been succeeded by Douglas Marshall.

The Dodge county democrats have nominated L. P. Larsen and Hal Christy for the legislature.

Prairie fires have destroyed a good deal of last year's crop, but rain has now stopped the progress of the flames.

Not a pound of coal could be found in Grant last week and the people were obliged to burn wood and coal.

Wheeler county will vote November 6, on a proposition to issue \$5,000 in bonds to pay the outstanding indebtedness.

Despondency caused Mrs. M. D. Pickens, residing near Hartington, to commit suicide by strychnine Wednesday with fatal results.

Mrs. Ellen Jones, one of the earliest settlers of Dakota county, died at the residence of her son, Frank Jackson, Thursday, aged eighty-seven years.

J. C. Robinson has been nominated for senator by the republicans of the Eighth district, and Dr. Alden is their nominee for representative from the Ninth district.

The Crete Globe supports the republican ticket with the exception of the legislative candidates. The editor is a republican proponent, and takes this course because he believes that the republican candidates would not vote for submission if elected.

Thomas Owens, who has been a resident of Plattsmouth for thirty years, was taken to the soldiers' home at Grand Island Thursday, his mind having been so impaired that he was unable to care for himself. He served during the war in Company A, First Nebraska.

Two boy burglars, who entered the residence of H. N. Blake at Beatrice last Wednesday, were captured Thursday last by the police of that city. The boys were immediately bound over to the district court for trial. Their names are John Burton and Harry Miles, the older of the two being but thirteen years of age.

W. H. Crab of Curtis, Neb., charged with conveying a tract of 960 acres of land in Frontier county, known as the Warner tract, to the state of Nebraska, was taken to the jail at Hartington on Thursday, charged with the crime of perjury.

The case of Isaac Lichenberg vs. William Chamberlain, a suit for the possession of two mules, the court gave a decree for the plaintiff by consent.

In the case of Dietrich Kannebaum vs. Gustav Haeuser, a suit for a plasterer's wages, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$74.75.

In the suit of David T. Holmes vs. the City of Omaha, a suit for \$10,000 damages for injuries resulting from a defective walk on Mason street, the jury found for the city.

The jury in the case of John C. Hornaby vs. Jennie C. Hornaby, a suit for \$100 for goods furnished, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Susan Bailey asks for a divorce from Andrew Bailey on the ground of drunkenness and lack of support.

Judge Doane took up the case of William McLean vs. Hugh Murphy, a suit to replevin two mules of Sioux Falls stock.

The ejectment suit against William Barrett of Florence occupied Judge Howell's attention yesterday again.

The case of Connel vs. Colgan was finished before Judge Wakeley, and was taken under advisement.

County Court.
Judge Shields heard the suit of Fanny Kimball against the Omaha Gas company for \$908. The plaintiff's house at 213 North Eighteenth street was burned down last January. She alleges that the fire was caused by the carelessness of a plumber while thawing or repairing gas pipes, and sues accordingly.

Eliza M. Venable has sued the Nebraska and Iowa Insurance company for \$235 under a policy on her house and furniture, which were destroyed by fire.

A PUMP MANUFACTORY.
Strong indications that it will be located in Omaha's industries.

J. L. Westmore, of Elgin, Ill., was in Omaha yesterday in quest of a site for a pump manufactory. He conversed with numerous real estate men, but it is understood arrived at no definite understanding in connection with the location. In speaking of his proposed project he said: "I have arrangements to make with certain individuals in this city. I intend to construct an extensive pump and windmill manufactory at this point. My plans call for an investment of about \$100,000. I shall begin to build at once, and should the matter meet with every reasonable success, I will double the capacity. There is no visible subsidy in the industry of this kind could not be made a paying one. There is no factory of this kind in this city, or within a considerable distance from here. So that the man who would build a pump manufactory here would have a home market, it would suffice in warranting me to carry out my plans."

"Have you canvassed the city in view of a site?"

"Yes, I had a talk with several real estate men, and I inferred from their conversation that the city would be glad to have such a manufactory here. I would be given all due assistance in my undertaking. I will visit other points in Nebraska, however, before I determine upon a site."

Mr. Westmore stated that when in operation the factory would furnish employment to about seventy-five men, and would be a great benefit to the city.

Sergeant Matza's Successor.
The latest reports concerning the condition of Sergeant Matza, of the department of police, are to the effect that all hopes of his ultimate recovery have been abandoned. In police circles it is much conjectured as to his successor. Those who claim to possess an inside tip state that Jator Johnson will be named for the position, while others are of the opinion that the plum will fall to good-natured Tom O'Leary, who is credited with the same pretty success that have been made in the city. It is quite probable that Chief Seavey will recommend the appointment of Matza's successor, and the same will be acted upon at a meeting of the board of fire and police commissioners this evening.

shooting last week, George Price mortally wounding Henry Hanthaw. The shooting was entirely unprovoked and the murderer took to the hills.

The First National bank of Butte was assessed at \$557,330 this year, a large increase, which included the individual profits; the bank protested, but the board of equalization refused to reduce.

In the Sacramento police court Judge Buckley held George Lang, aged sixty years, on a charge of committing rape on Cora Morris, aged thirty, and a Miss Hankin, aged nine years. Bail was fixed at \$1,000 in each case.

Dr. Harry Lane, superintendent of the Oregon insane asylum, reports 509 patients, and the number still increasing. They are largely from the United States, and he claims that other countries send their insane here to get rid of them.

The White Pine News says: The recent death of John Smith, state county clerk, is attributed to his bad luck in winning \$15,000 in the Havana lottery. It was too much for his nerves, and he sported and drank himself to death.

Some time ago a disolute, wandering delinquent named Martin, who was married, eloped and outraged a servant girl on the Mexican reservation, New Mexico, and made his escape from a band of lynchmen. Later he was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Caldwell (Idaho) Tribune says: Nevada comes over the telephone that Rev. W. D. Flenner was "fired" bodily out of the Methodist fold by the conference now sitting here, and that Elder Eads is likely to get a healthy impression of the same sort.

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POLITICAL GOSSIP.

A Call for Swedish Citizens to Get Their First Papers.

A few first Swedish gentlemen who applied too late on Saturday night to receive their naturalization papers can obtain them now by calling at the office of the Omaha Swedish Tribune, room 505 Sheeley block, where they have been forwarded by Frank E. Moore, clerk of the district court. It is important that the following named gentlemen call at once and get their papers, which are necessary to registration. John Alfred Carlson, Sven Anderson, August Anderson, Frank Gust Nathan Jeffrey, Andrew Peterson, Carl Peterson, Fred Peterson, John Peterson, J. H. Anderson, T. E. Wandersholm, A. Alexanderson, Alfred Triom, Carl Carlson, Jan Persson, Samuel Nicklasson, Andrew Scherer.

For Gurley and Williams.
The meeting of the Third ward republican club, called for the purpose of naming a list of delegates and alternates to attend the county convention at their headquarters on South Fourteenth street last night, was largely attended. Lee Hartley presided. On motion the chair appointed a committee of five, to select the delegation, as follows: Messrs. Brumister, Weirer, Hubbard, Briggs and Smith. The committee met and was taken and when the meeting reassembled the chair appointed a committee of five, to select the delegation, as follows: Messrs. Brumister, Weirer, Hubbard, Briggs and Smith.